From the Vermont Intelligencer. A MORAL LESSON.

There is nothing better for a man, than that he should eat and drink, and that he should make his soul enjoy good in his labour.

Eccl. xi. 21.

With thankful hearts to out and drink, Be happy while you can, And reap the produce of your soil, Is Gou's beliest to man.

And he who quietly enjoys Each boon kind heaven affords. With scant subsistence is more biest, Than misers with their hoards.

For only what we rightly use, Can well be call'd our own: The rest is yielded to the winds, Or left to heirs unknown.

Yet many a miser makes himself A wretched, guilty slave, And does not even know for whom He toils and plays the knave. Both soul and body he devotes

To mammon and to care, And gains alone the paltry post Of steward to his heir. To give some graceless wretch a chance

To dissipate his pelf. He plots and labors till he brings Destruction on himself.

His soul is bartered in exchange For duty, yellow trash, And privilege of being starv'd Midst neaps of useless cash. With temp'rance, then, to eat and

drink. Be hat y w ile you can, And read the produce of your toil, Is God's beliest to man.

WHAT IS BEAUTY.

The venerable Kaliph Mahmoud Raif, before his spirit was received by the Angel of death, concluded his farewell address to his beloved son with the tollowing injunction-"Ismael," said he, "take but one wife to thy bosom, but be careful that she is Perfectly Beautifui; if thou dost mistrust the own judgstent, seek the opinion of the sages of different countries, for wisdom is not confined within the narrow bounds of individual capacity." The weeping youth bended his body to the earth in token of his obedience, and the countenance of his aged parent was decked with the sweet smile of

its perishing habitation. The youthful Ismael had long cherished the glowing passion of love for the virgin Zelma: virtue had shed its benign influence in her heart, but nature had formed her person in an angry mood, and rendered it a singular contrast to the beauties that graced her mind.

contentment, as his soul fled from

The words of the expiring Kaliph, however, remained indelibly fixed in the mind of his dutiful child, who resolved implicitly to obey his father's commands, although his attachment to Zelma was the source of many an inventary sigh; but filial obedience tramphed over love, and he proceeded to the Khan, or Inn, in which the various inhabitants of the earth were assembled.

Ismael had scarcely made known the occasion of his visit, when the guests displayed to him the different ideas of beauty, entertained by their respective countries, and eagerly advised him to be guided by them in the choice of a bride. An Arab of the desert lavished encomiums on the women of his nation for blackening the edge of their eyelids, which, he affirmed rendered them complete beauties; a native of the Ladrone Isles, said that beauty consisted in black teeth and white hair, an inhabitant of the Cumana. admired thin cheeks, a long visage, and extremely large eyes: a Chinese preferred small crippled feet; a Turk corpulence, and large black eyes: a Greenlander, the custom of painting the face blue or yellow: a Muscovite declared that a woman whose features were not loaded with paint, was perfectly hideous; and an Englishman allowed that the females of his country had adopted the opinion of the Muscovites!

Others of the company were preparing to offer their opinions, when an holy Dervise, with modest accent, addressed the Kaliph;-" Mighty prince" said he, the most humble of your slaves wishes to lay his lowly mite of advice at your feet .- " Proceed, holy Dervise," replied Ismael. The venerable sage rejoined, "I have diligently studied the evine language of the Genii, and my endeavours have been crown with success; a volume contains the fruits of my toil; in this your wishes will be gratified."-The judge of the faithful eagerly seized the precious gift, and found written in letters or

LONDON, SEPT. 29. DUTCH CRUELTY.

The horrible tragedy of "Dutch ruelty" has already commenced in Java; and it will not stop here !-The Quarterly Review, just published, contains the following account of a most atrocious transaction, to which we scarcely know where to ook for any parallel, unless it be that of the Black Hole in Calcutta, the massacre pi the English in Amboyna, or of the Chinese in Batavia, when the streets of that capital literally ran with blood. "We pledge ourseives (says the Reviewers) for the truth of the statement; and by exposing to the world a scene of such infamy, feel that we are performing a public duty. May we hope that this exposure, will be the means of creating such universal indignation against the parties concerned in the bloody deed, as may prevent the recurrence of such inhuman and disgraceful transactions! "Towards the latter end of Nov.

last, the Petingee or chief of the village of Chipamoonthong, in the Chatsem, named Keyse, district of Chaisem, named Keyso, observed issat sfaction to prevail among the inhabitants of the district, in consequence of some unauthorised exactions of the Kapalo Chootack, and other native chiefs in authority over them, took advantage of the circumstances, and getting several other heads of villages to join, prevailed on a number of the lower class to assemble, under the ostensible plea of coing to Indramavo, to lav their grievances before the "Landrust," as the president's assistant, who had charge of the police in these discricts, was usually called.

Having collected together a body of men in the first instance, small parties, under active emissaries, who were dispatched to the neighbouring districts to beat up for reicruits, and many cases, occurred of poor people being actually tied and forced to join the party. As they increased in numbers, the party moved towards the river Chimanock, the boundary between the Indra mayo districts and Cheribon, and in their route were joined by all who had or fancied they had any grievance to complain of. Among these, it is understood, that very few were from Handang-houses; but some neads of villages and a considerable number of the lower class, are stated to have joined them from the dis trict of Indraymayo, and of the latter a number from the lower Crawaug districts. At this stage of their progress, it appears to have been first calculated among them that the Pungarian Kanooman might be expect of then the "sea side," to join them as their chief. The Pungarian Kantoman, who, I under-stand, was vanished during the insurrection of Bigons Ranguli, is re-presented to be a descendant of one Seedan, who was first promoter of the disturbances in Cheribon former-

part of that district. "Whatever the real object or expectations of the leaders of the deluded people may have been, it is ascertained that not a single chief of rank, above the head of a village, joined them or appeared in any manner, to give them support or

ly, and his family have always pos-

sessed great influence in the western

countenance. "By the time they arrived at Lobenar, a village situated on the banks of the Chimanook; 7 palls from Indramayo, the party amounted to about 900 men, which number it never exceeded. It is a fact well worthy of notice, that in the course of a desultory murch of nearly fifty palls, from Chasm to Lobenar, not an instance is known to have occurred of property of any kind having been injured; and altho' they remained stationary at Lobenar for many days, during which the rice, paddy, cattle, and other property of Mr. Muntsingbe was most tempt ingly in their way under the charge only of a few slaves, not a single article was touched, not a human

being molested. "Preparations were now in for wardness by the residents of the Priangar Regenties and Cherition to attack the insurgents, if they may be so called, and it was carried in a execution at Lebonaron, 20th leec. It is estimated that 100 of the incurgents fell in the engagement, and 594 were made prisoners. Keysa, the Petengee who first commenced the insurrection, was observed to be

praise for conrage and humanity) delivered them over to the military, in order that they might be securely guarded to Indramayo. 'On their arrival there, they were all put into a coffee store-house within the fort, and the store-house surrounded with centinels. In the course of the night it is stated that an attempt was made on the part of the prisoners, to escape from confinement-the soldiers on guard fired upon them, and horrible to relate, it ended in the massacre of about 300 souls, in cold blood, by the military, under the orders and in the presence of their of officers! Mr. Mottman did all that was in his power to stop this dreadful sacrifice of human blood, but without effect; no attention seems to have been paid to his representations, and he was obliged to submit, as he himself declares, with feelings not to be described, to the spectacle of an unarmed multitude of poor misled creatures, whom he had vanquished and made prisoners in the morning, massacred by their guards, commanded by two officers, one bearing his Netherland Majesty's commission of captain, and the other of lieutenant, under the weak, inconceivable, and inhuman pretext, that they could not be otherwise responsible for the security of their prisoners, or for their own safety. "Will it be credited that a num-

ber of unarmed wretches, confined in a secure leakwood building within a fort, should ever think of attacking a military force surrounding them as guards and to whom they had but a few hours before surrendered themselves as prisoners, while they had yet arms in their hands? He must be credulous indeed, who can bring his mind to believe this! If ever the truth comes to light, it will then. I am convinced, be found that an effort to give themselves fresh air, quite natural to so large a body of men confined in a building of comparatively small dimensions. the doors and windows of which were no doubt closed for security, was by the pusilianimity, if not the cruelty of their guards considered as an attempt to escape—and the scene of blood once begun, the pris oners apprehending what was to follow, made such resistance as they had in their power, in the vain hopes of saving their lives. It let it be as it may; those who remained alive from the massacre were embarked in coffee prows, and dispatched up the river to Canouy Samburg, and while on the river the second act of the tragedy took place. An attempt is said to have been again made by the prisoners to escape, and on this occasion many more were sent to the other world to join their com-panions in misfortune. In this so insatiable appears to have been the thirst for Javanese blood, that of 504 taken prisoners by Mr. Mottman, on the day of engagement, but 113 arrived alive at this place, where they are now in confinement!

Chiancore, 22d Jan. 1817." It is added that the Dutch had taken to themselves great merit for the gallant conduct displayed by their troops on this occasion. Poor Iavanese! what a dreadful change of masters have they experienced.

To Architects and Andeurs in Ar-

chitecture. The trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital propose to commence the following spring, the erection of a General Hospital for the reception and cure of the sick poor, or any others, being resident within this commonwealth who may think that their cases may be more successfully treated within a hospital. As great improvements are hour ly making in the construction of ed-ifices designed for charitable purpo-ses, they are desirou of availing themselves of all the skill, experience and taste in the United States. They invite, therefore, the charitably disposed, and the ingenious, who are desirous, as well of promoting good works as of advancing their own reputation, to present plans for such an edifice. To enable the artis: to form some idea of its required size, the trustees, would observe, that they would wish to have it so constructed or planned as to be capable of containing and accommodating 150 patients at a time, with suitable rooms for the matron, apothecary and trustees, together with all the offices and conveniences usually attached

to such an establishment. very actively encouraging his men but the trustees not only desire, to repel Mr. Mottman's attack, and but require it as a condition of the his mn was found among the kilacceptance of any plan, however When the prisoners were dis perfect in other respects, that it gold—
"In virtue alone is Perfect Beauty." fesident, (whose Enduct merits Trustees could proceed to put the the eye or of the telescope shall

edifice to immediate use whenever one third part of it shall have been completed; or, in other words, that each section or wing shall contain breadth to which the will such a complete atrangement in concave and visible frimane; and every respect, as to be capable of tome-to above all, how teach his ence before the other parts shall have been crected; it being probable that the Trustees will erect one wing, an : wait to see the which will probably be required in

The plans will have reference especially to the conveniences and accommodations, with the modern improvements, as kitchens, laundries. the communication of heat, the supply and distribution of water, and other important articles. Ventilation must not be overlooked. The general idea of the Trustees is to adopt the principle of small wards for the sick, and, as far as possible. to preserve the comforts of private houses. The wards must be calculated for from ten to twenty, and provision for double or single apart-

ments. In offering a pecuniary reward, the Trustees have no idea of doing any thing more than remunerating the successful competitor for his actual labour; trusting that every liberal mind will feel amply rewarded in the consciousness of having contributed, or endeavouted to contribute, to the alleviation of human suffering .- The premium therefore, wil be One Hundred Dollars, to be paid in cash, or in a medal, or piece of plate, of like value, at the option of the successful candidate.

The plaus must be returned to the Secretary of the Corporation at Boston, on or before the first day of January, 1818, and the candidates will please to send their names under a sealed cover: with some device referring to the plan, enabling the trustees to distinguish to whom it belongs. No paper will be opened but that of the person whose plan shall have been adopted.

By order of the trustees, HENRY CODMAN, Sec.

From Chalmer's Discourses. ELEGANT EXTRACT.

There is a limit, across which man cannot carry one of his perceptions and from the ulterior of which he cannot gather a single observation

to guide or to inform him. While he keeps by the objects which are near, he can get the knowledge of them conveyed to his mind. through the ministry of several of the senses. He can see a substance that is within reach of his hand. II can smell a flower that is presented to him. He can taste the food that is before him. He can hear a sound of certain pitch and intensity; and so much does this sense of hearing widen his intercourse with eternal nature, that from the distance of miles, it can bring him in an occasional intimation.

But of all the tracks of conveyance which God has been pleased to open up between the mind of man the theatre by which he is surrounded, there is none by which he so multiplies his acquaintance with the rich and varied creation on every side of him as by the organ of the eye. It is this which gives to him his loftiest command over the scenery of nature. It is this by which so broad a range of observacion is submitted to him. It is this which enables him, by the act of a single moment, to send an exploring took over the surface of an ample territory, to crowd his mind with the whole assembly of its objects, and to fill his vision with those countless hues which diversify and adorn it. It is this which carries him abroad over all that is sublime in the immensity of distance; which sets him as it were upon an elevated platform, from whence he may cast a surveying glance over the arena of innumerable worlds; which spreads before him so mighty a province of contemplation, that the earth he inhabits only appears to furnish him with the pedestal on which he may stand, and from which he may descry the wonders of all that magnificence which the Divinity has poured so abundantly around him. It is by the narrow outlet of the eye, that the mind of man takes its excursive flight over those golden tracks where, in all the exhaustlessness of creative wealth, lie scattered the suns and systems of astronomy. But oh! how good a thing it is, and how becoming well, for the philosopher to be humble even amid the proudest march of human discovery, and the sublimest triumphs of the human understanding, when he thinks of that unscaled barrier,

he be to cast his every long in the ation away from him, when be that of the God, who on the amplitude dation of his word, has reared the whole of this stately sightering and, by the force of his present hand, continues to uphotolic and should the word again comfrom him, that this earth should but away, and a portion of the house which are around it, shall a said the back into the annihilation from ne at first summoned them; har impressive rebuke does it bong the swelling vanity of selence in think that the whole field of jus ambitious enterprise may be land away altogether, and there tem before the eye of him who suitethen the throne, an untravelled immem ty, which he hath filled with inca. merable spiendors, & overthe whole face of which he hath inscribed the evidence of his high attributes, is all their might, and in all their mir

But man has a great deal more to

nifestation.

keep him humble of his understand ing, than a mere sense of that born, dary which skirts and which terminates the material field of his contemplations .- He ought also to hel how, within that boundary, the vist majority of things is mysterious and unknown to him; that even in the inner chamber of his own conscious. ness, where so much lies hidden from the observation of others, there is also to himself a little world of it. comprehensibles; that if, stepping beyond the limits of this familiar home, he looks no tarther than to the members of his family, thereis nuch in the cast and the colour of every mind, that is above his powers of divination; that in proportion to he recedes from the centre of hu ore: personal experience, thereis a cled of ignorance and secrecy, which spreads and thickens, and throws: deep and impenetrable veil overthe intricacies of every one department of human contemplation; that of ill around him, his knowledge is nated and superficial, and confined to a few of those more conspicuous lineament which strike upon his senses; that the whole face, both of nature and society, presents him with questions which he cannot unriddle, and telle him how beneath the surface of all that the eye can rest upon, their lies the profoundness of a most utscarchable latency; aye, and should. he, in some lofty enterprise of thought leave this word, and shoot afaring those tracks of speculation which in tronomy has opened-should he, but fled by the mysteries which besetlis every footstep upon earth, attempta ambitious flight towards the mysteries of Heaven-let him go, but la the just ness of a pious and philosophical modesty go along with himlet him forget not, that from the ment his mind has taken its win for a few little miles above the world he treads upon; his every sense is bandons him but one, that number, and motion, and magnitude, ani fe gure, make up all the barreaness at its elementary informations-that these orbs have sent him scarceass ther message, than told by their feet ble glimmering upon his eye, the simple fact of their existence-the he sees not the landscape of other worlds-that he knows not the st ral system of any one of them-in athwart the long and trackless the cancy which lies between, coes there fall upon his listening ear the hund their mighty populations.

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Laid in at the Baltimore auction protection protection of the policy generally, and particularly of triends and customers, as they are termined to sell them at the most? duced prices for CASH, and to tual customers on the usual credit

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NOTICE.

on the first county, will me on the city of King in December next polis, to adjust and to let the series of the Supervisors of the mblish

in said County. By order,

IFmy B. Greek, C.

WARVIAND GAZ

TYOL. LXXV.

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an Engine on the Ro-Propelled ry Motion, 5d swiftness noves with more ease od wiftness han any Steam Boat in the United States. To guard against the accident of boilers bursting, the bilers of this it at will be proved every month to be a double the pressure which they are worked.—She will are COMMERCE STREET WHARF SEY MONDAY IN THURSDAY, is o'clock in the borning, for ANAPOLIS and EATON, via Miles' liver Ferry; will have EASTON eary TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 clock for ANNAP LIS and BALIMORE. She will be Commercented wharf every EDNESDAY of SATURDAY. In CENTRE-ILLE, at 6 o'clock in the morning; alleave Centreville at lo'clock the medays for Baltimore—till take on han any Steam Boat in me days for Baltimorefill take on nd land passengers suit their ence on each route. Will com-mining on Wednesd & for Cenpard and land passengers venience on each route.

JONATH

ge apply to the Contain on

gr To Travellers 🙇

Persons travelling to Baltimore will find it much the nearest and best road by way of the " Middle Ferry," formerly Holland's ferry, which is now kept in good order, and constant attendance, by Henry Johnson and Wm Arnold: where liquors and horse feed can be had. The road between the ferry and Baltim been straightened and improved. ferry to Mrs. Carroll's Bridge, where it intersects the Washingone year.* Jan. 1, 1817.

 $oldsymbol{B}ASIL$ SHEPHARD.aving removed to the Store formerly cupied by the late Mr. Barny Cur-

nn, will in future carry on busin. s a the same. dedicates his most unfeigned thanks to the public, for the liberal pat-

ronage which he has received. and informs his friends that he has just received a new and complete stock of Fall Goods, onsisting of the following:

st saxon and Blue Cloth, nev Brown ndon Br st donoh lilled Drab. cond ick Cassimere, ey mixed do. ht and dark mixtures, is Olive Cloth

hionable Light Cord, ck Florentines, white Marseilles. oured ionable Toilinet. ve Cords and Flannel, &c. &c.

d a variety of other ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate. any of the above goods will be made so as to suit purchasers, in the best

nner and on the shortest notice. ose who want bargains will find it heir advantage to give him a call.

B. Country produce will be rered in part payment.

otice is hereby given, hat the subscriber hath obtained n the orphans court of Anne Aruncounty, letters testamentary on the te of Bela Warfield, late of said nty, deceased All persons having ms against said estate, are requested produce them, properly authenticatto the subscriber, and those indebto make immediate payment.

Nicholas D. Warfield, ex'r.

Known by HAY

Containing near situated nine mile the navigable wa paper in January till offered for lower tract will ddressed to m

By His Exceller of Hampton,

Maryland, a proci

Inquisition taken Esquire, one of t more county, that der was committe certain William tizen of the city unknown person. quisition hath be companied by a : tion of Governm quiet and securit on the vigilance such enormities t have therefore th this my Proclam with the advice Council, offer a dred Dollars to a discover the aut the aforesaid mu mought to justic hand and the ses the year of our L

C. RI By His Excellen

Ordered, That nation be publis Gazette, Federa publican, Freder Torch Light, Al

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the cash to be p

Porsuant to a ble the county c county, will be to the highest b 12th of Decemb Upper Marlbor foresaid, the fo The tavern at pr H. Hall, togeth attached therete and commodige a tavern, being Also, two oth one of them ver

in south western little further on the court house Also, a lot town, lying bet and the Wester roll's Addition;

At the same sold, some negr hold and kitches The above posatisfy the cred John H. Hall, a

has applied to benefit of the i of the said Happroperty will be wife's dower rig will be cash, for lars, and a cred years on all sum giving bond wit interest from de Hen